

REMARKS

This application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action dated July 26, 2007. Claims 18-27 are presented for examination. Claim 18 has been amended to define still more clearly what Applicants regard as their invention. Claim 18 is in independent form. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

Claims 18-27 were rejected under Rule 112, second paragraph as being indefinite in that it was deemed unclear if one or two light-emitting regions were on each electroluminescence device. As noted in paragraph [0094] and element 17 of Figs. 5-6B, each device has only one light-emitting region and the claims were amended to confirm that understanding.

Claims 18-27 were rejected as anticipated by Fukuda '130. That rejection is respectfully traversed.

The light-emitting region which is present in the electroluminescence layer which emits light of a color having a long or short wavelength is clearly defined by a position farther from or closer to, the first electrode in a thickness direction of the electroluminescence layer as recited in amended claim 18.

Regarding the art rejection, Fig. 14 of Fukuda discloses an organic compound material layer 4D and organic compound material layers 4d. Numeral 10 of Fakuda Fig. 14 shows a light-emitting interface in the organic compound material layer 4D. This interface is an interface between the organic compound material layer 4D and the organic compound material layers 4d. Numeral 5 of Fig. 14 shows a metal electrode which clearly corresponds to the metal electrode described in column 9 of Fukuda as "the metal electrode, on which (is formed) the

electron transport layer.” Accordingly, the metal electrode of Fukuda is a cathode. Clearly, the artisan will understand that the organic compound material layer 4D of Fukuda is an electroluminescence layer, and the organic compound material layers 4d are hole transport layers. These are clear from the actual Examples in Fukuda.

In view of the above-described structure of Fukuda, by reading the disclosure on lines 42-50 of column 13 as indicated by the Examiner, Fukuda teaches that the optimum optical distance is adjusted by changing the thickness of a hole transport layer. That is; Fukuda discloses only that optical distance is adjusted by changing the thickness of a hole transport layer. However, Fukuda neither discloses nor suggests the feature of the present invention, i.e., that individual light-emitting regions which emit light of different colors are changed within an electroluminescence layer in a thickness direction thereof. The claims have been clarified to provide that each device in the array has an individual light-emitting region which emits light of a different color and is based on a position closer or farther from the first electrode in the thickness direction. The invention of Fukuda is a device in which each of light-emitting regions emitting lights of different colors are located at a position close to an electrode on a side close to a substrate.

Accordingly, since Fukuda is clearly different from the present invention, the amended claims are not anticipated by Fukuda.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request entry of this response, favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

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